FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

SALE OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by E. L. & W. Winslow, the undersigned will sell at Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 15th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, A. M., the following

Real and Personal Estate:

The Brick Store and Warehouse on Green Street, now occupied by G. McMillan.
Undivided half of Lot and Tenements on Market Square, occupied by P. P. Johnston and Joseph Hollingsworth.
Dwelling House and Lot on the Square, lately occupied by W. Winslow.
A Lot on West side of Green Street, joining R. C. Belden's, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church.
Two vacant Lots on South side of Person Street.
A Tenement on Market Square, occupied by E. L. & W. Winslow, under lease.
A Lot and improvements on Ramsay and North Streets, occupied by John Hopkins.
A vacant Lot on Ramsay Street, south of W. B. Wright's residence, about 5 acres.
Forty acres of Land on the East side of Ramsay Street.
Two vacant Lots on Moore Street, in rear of A. Lamon's.
Undivided half of 206 acres of Land, joining the Summer Residence of Jno. Huske.
Undivided half of Lot on Cool Spring Alley, joining A. A. T. Smith's residence.
Tenement on the West side of Cool Spring, near Dr. Gillam's Summer Residence.
Residuary interest of W. Winslow, in the Lands and improvements occupied by him.
Undivided fourth of Lot on the River below Hall & Johnson's Wharf.
Undivided half of Campbellton Ferry and Landing, formerly Ford & Dickson's Ferry.
Fifteen Shares of the Stock of the Clarendon Bridge Company.
Twenty-one Shares of Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company.
Eleven Negro Slaves,
Two Carriages, 1 blooded Colt, and other chattels.
Five Pews in the Episcopal Church.
One Pew in the Presbyterian Church.

Terms liberal, and made known at day of sale.

C. P. MALLETT, } Trustees.
J. W. WRIGHT, }

Fayetteville, March 8, 1841. 40ts

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

UNDER the provisions of a Deed of Trust, I will sell at Auction, on the 15th day of April next, at the Market House, the Lot and improvements on the South East corner of the Court House Square, now occupied by Neill Johnson.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN WINSLOW, Trustee.

Fayetteville, March 9, 1841. 40ts

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

ONE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For terms, apply at ——— Office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1841.

William Yarbrough vs. Jeremiah Sheppard.

Original Attachment, levied on one hundred and seventeen acres of Land, lying on the West side of Drowning Mountain Creek, on the Three Mile Branch, adjoining the lands of Auzey Pankey and others, the property of Jeremiah Sheppard.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That notice be given by public advertisement in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, that the said Defendant be and appear before the Justices at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in April next, and replevy and plead to issue, or final judgment will be entered up against him on this attachment.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Rockingham, the 3d Monday of January, A. D. 1841.

G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 15.]

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1841.

Nathaniel Knight vs. Malcom Shaw.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT levied on 21 lbs. Bacon, 7 bushels of Potatoes, two Feather Beds, and some other Household and Kitchen Furniture;—and J. McDonald summoned as Garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Malcom Shaw, the Defendant in the above case, is an inhabitant of this State, or that he so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that the said Malcom Shaw to be and appear before the Justices of the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday in April next, then and there to replevy, plead, or answer the Plaintiff according to law, otherwise Judgment will be rendered by the Court, confesso, and the property levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, N. Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in January, 1841, and of American Independence the 65th year.

NAT. KNIGHT, *Clerk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 15.]

30 CRATES CROCKERY, assorted for the Country Trade,
25 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
225 bags Rio COFFEE,
60 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do. common ditto,
25 barrels N. O. ditto,

For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

February 24, 1841. 38-4w

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
6 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
25 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
30 do. White Lead, in Oil,
25 do. FF and FFF Powder,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 do. Tanners' and Bank ditto,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c..

Together with many other articles belonging to the Grocery line. We shall continue to receive such articles as are suited to the Spring Trade; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1841. 38tf

P. S.—We also have on hand an excellent two horse WAGON, new, and left here for sale.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW
Tailoring Establishment.

D. D. KINSLEY & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In the Store lately occupied as a Jeweller's Shop by Mr. Beasley, near Liberty Point, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line in the best and most fashionable manner, and upon reasonable terms.

February 25, 1841. 39tf

$50 REWARD.

DEPREDATIONS upon the enclosures of the grounds attached to the United States' Arsenal near Fayetteville, of the most deliberately wanton character, having recently been frequently repeated, proper protection of the public property under his charge compels the undersigned to offer the above-mentioned reward for evidence that will convict the depredators before the legal tribunals of the country.

JAS. A. J. BRADFORD,
Capt. Comdg. N. C. Arsenal.

March 1, 1841. 39-3w.

SUMMER PLACE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, a TRACT OF LAND, containing 88 acres, lying on both sides of the Camden Road, and on both sides of the Factory Road, just three miles from the Town House in Fayetteville. There are a number of fine Springs on the land and several good situations for building. The terms will be liberal, and the tract will be sold in several lots if desired.

Also, the House and Lot, corner of Winslow and Franklin Streets, in Fayetteville.

THOMAS GRIMES.

March 1, 1841. 39tf

KINNE'S BLACKSTONE, &c.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, reduced to Questions and Answers, by Asa Kinne. Kent's Commentaries, reduced to Questions and Answers, by the same. American Almanac. The Preacher, or Sketches of Sermons. Watts and Rippon's Hymns, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

March 1.

JUST RECEIVED, a large and general assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, grown by D. Landreth, Philadelphia, warranted to be of the growth of 1840. For sale by

S. T. HAWLEY.

Feby 15, 1841. 36-6w

MULBERRY TREES
AND
SILK WORM EGGS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 5000 genuine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, at 10 to 15 cents per Tree, according to size. The Trees were grown in the vicinity, and are now in fine condition for transplanting. He also offers for sale 500,000 SILK WORM EGGS, at 25 cents per thousand. The Eggs are the product of healthy Worms, and of the superior variety termed Pea Nut. They spin their Cocoons in 24 to 28 days. Orders by mail (post paid) will meet attention.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Feb. 10, 1841. 36tf

New Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall Supply of BOOKS and SATIONARY, embracing a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books; Cap and Letter Papers, ruled and plain; Wrapping Paper; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Blank Books, &c. &c., which he offers at his usual low prices.

E. J. HALE.

October 5, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous to remove to the South West, will sell his HOUSE and LOT, well known as a House of ENTERTAINMENT, in the healthy Town of Rockingham, Richmond County, on reasonable terms. The house is large and roomy, with 9 fire places in it, all in good repair, with two offices suitable for an Attorney or a Medical gentleman. The Stable is large and in good repair. The Lot contains 25 or 30 acres of land, lying convenient to the House, and under a good fence. He will exchange the above for other property, say a Waggon and Team, the balance for Negro property, good notes, or rather than no trade, he will take some of Tom Benton's yellow boys, or even Sub-Treasury shin plasters. If not sold by the 22d of April next, he will offer it at public Sale, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The Furniture will be sold with it, if the purchaser wishes. If not sold then, I will rent it on reasonable terms to a good tenant.

E. LOVE.

Richmond County, Feb. 19, 1841. 38-ts.

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Janes, Flannels, Blankets, French and English Merinoes, Challys and Muslin-de-Lains, (some of which are very fine.) Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, Calicoes, Swiss and other Muslins, Silks and Satins, black and blue black Bombazine, Anker Bolting Cloths, &c. &c., with many other articles,—all of which being purchased at the lowest Package price, will be offered at REDUCED PRICES, by wholesale or retail.

December 29, 1840. 30-tf

For Sale,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d to 40d,
75 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. old Java ditto,
10 hhds. Sugar, assorted
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses,
10 casks Ground Alaster
5 bbls. Calcined ditto,
25 pieces Hemp Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
10 coils Cordage, 2¼ to 4½ inches,
40 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
2 barrels Putty, in bladders,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
20 do. Black Lead, in Oil,
A general assortment of Paint and Paint Brushes,
1 chest Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
3 casks London Porter,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry & Malaga,
6 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
2 tons Castings, Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire Dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 23, 1840. 16tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the Estate of the late William Nott. All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN D. STARR, *Adm'r.*

December 15, 1840. 28tf

25,000 Cypress Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

Riggs' Roads, Williamson county, Tenn. July 4, 1840. 7tf

FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO, Superior Havana CIGARS, and Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking. Call and see it, I sell low for Cash.

J. E. PATTERSON.

October 29, 1840. 22tf

NEW AGENCY.

THE Subscriber has taken an office one door North of the Store of Hall, McRae & Co., and is now prepared to attend to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, or any thing in the way of a general AGENCY BUSINESS. He has two large and convenient wharves, with four spacious docks, for the safe-keeping of Timber, Staves, &c. With these facilities, and a determination to use every exertion to promote the interest of those who may favour him with business, he hopes to receive a portion of the public patronage.

JOHN HALL.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 28, 1840. 21-tf

Refer to A. Lazarus, Hall, McRae & Co., Wilmington, and R. McRae, Fayetteville.

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

10 TIERCES RICE,
30 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 bundles HAY,
10 half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

December 28, 1840. 30tf

CASH FOR NEGROES.

25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.

C. GODBOLD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1840. 30tf

At my Auction Store,

OPPOSITE the Lafayette Hotel, will be found for sale the following GOODS:—

2000 bushels Turk's Island SALT,
1500 sacks Liverpool ditto,
150 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix and New Orleans Sugar,
15 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
2 bbls. Havana white ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
15 tons Swedes Iron,
15 crates assorted Crockery,
20 cases Shoes,
25 ditto Hats,
175 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Letter and Cap ditto,
100 bags Shot,
2000 lbs. Lead,
10 casks London Porter,
3½ pipes French Brandy,
20 casks Port, Lisbon, and other Wines,
10 bags Pepper and Pimento,
20 M Spanish Cigars,
50 Demijohns,
50 boxes Brown Soap,
50 boxes assorted Candy,
Salmon, Mackerel, Table Salt, Soda Biscuit, Olive Oil, Pickles, Blacking, Snuff, Champaign Wine, Salts, Alum, Cheese, Nutmegs, Mace, Indigo, Madder, Almonds, Raisins, Prunes, Brandy Fruits, with a variety of other Groceries. Also, a well selected assortment of DRY GOODS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

November 2, 1840. 22tf

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Crevis, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates; &c.

E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

HOWITT'S Rural Life of England; Howitt's Visits to Remarkable Places; The Wilhelm Meister of Goethe, by Carlyle; Sowing and Reaping, by Mary Howitt; Dearborn's Byron's Works; Etiquette for Ladies; Laws of Etiquette; School Books, &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

MINERAL SPRING ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION, under the management of the Subscriber, will commence its Spring Session on the 1st Wednesday in February, and end the last Tuesday in June. Its Fall Session will commence the 1st Wednesday in August, and end the 2d last Tuesday in Dec'r. The change in the commencement of the Fall Session is made to enable the Students to attend the Commencement at Davidson College, the last days of July.

The rates of Tuition (per Session of five months.) are—

For Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,	$5 00
English Grammar and Geography,	8 00
Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Mathematics, and the higher branches in English,	10 00

It is enjoined on all to commit to memory the Shorter Catechism. A portion of Scripture is read and explained every morning in School, and the School is opened and closed daily by prayer. Board of wholesome fare, such as Students ought to have, including Washing and Lodging, is afforded at $6 a month, or $30 a Session. No admission for less than half a Session, and payment in advance would be desirable.

H. McLAURIN.

January 15, 1841. 33tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scurf Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

A Happy Blunder.—the following humorous story, in which Mr. Bulkley, the first minister of the town of Colchester, (Ct.) was concerned, is from an old publication:

"The Rev. Mr. Bulkley, of Colchester, Conn. was famous in his day as a casuist and sage counsellor. A church in his neighborhood had fallen into unhappy divisions and contentions which they were unable to adjust amongst themselves. They deputed one of their number to the venerable Bulkley for his advice, with a request that he would send it to them in writing. The matters were taken into serious consideration, and the advice with much deliberation committed to writing. It so happened, that Mr. Buckley had a farm in an extreme part of the town, upon which he entrusted a tenant; and to whom he must have been about transmitting a letter at the same time; in superscribing the two letters, the one for the church was directed to the tenant, and the one for the tenant to the church.

The church was convened to hear the advice which was to settle all their disputes. The Moderator read as follows; "*You will see to the repair of the fences, that they be built high and strong, and you will take special care of the old black bull.*"—This mystical advice puzzled the church at first, but an interpreter among the more discerning ones was found, who said, Brethern, this is the very advice we most need; the direction to repair the fences is to admonish us to take good heed in the admission and government of our members; we must guard the church by our Master's laws, and keep out strange cattle from the fold. And we must in a particular manner set a watchful guard over the *Devil*, the old black bull who has done us so much hurt of late. All perceived the wisdom and fitness of Mr. Bulkley's advice, and resolved to be governed by it. The consequence was, all the animosities subsided, and harmony was restored to the long afflicted church. What the subject of the letter sent to the tenant, was, and what good effect it had on him, the story does not tell."

We regret to learn that Mr. Sidney Mebane, on his return home from Court on Tuesday evening last, met with an accident which well nigh deprived him of life. He was riding, as we are informed, at a rapid gait, and attempting to rein in his horse caused it to stumble and fall, breaking its own neck and throwing Mr. Mebane some distance in the road. Mr. M. it is hoped, will survive the injury.

Hillsborough Recorder.

The Louisville Journal says that "as the South Carolina Legislature have voted thanks to Mr. Calhoun, for his consistency, they should now vote thanks to the Globe for its decency; to Amos Kendall for his gratitude; to Dr. Duncan for his sobriety; to Col. Benton for his modesty; to Isaac Hill for his eloquence; and to Col. Johnson for his taste in colors." They should likewise vote thanks to Mr. Van Buren for his sincerity; to Levi Woodbury for his sagacity; and to Hugh Garland for his devotion to State Rights.

Excommunication Extraordinary.—Mr. Wright gives notice in the last Liberator, that he has excommunicated the *Church* in Newbury, Mass., to which he has belonged, and also the Essex North Association of Congregational Ministers.

Utica and Schenectady Rail Road.—In the course of the five years during which the road has been in operation, upwards of *seven hundred thousand* passengers have been carried over it without a single accident.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE RESIGNATION OF HIS SEAT IN SENATE BY DANIEL WEBSTER.

Among the occurrences which awaken thought and excite emotion, there are few which take a stronger hold upon the mind than those connected with the lives of distinguished men.

Who could witness with indifference the critical moment when Washington accepted the command of an undisciplined army for the purpose of maintaining, at all hazards, the liberties of his country! When afterwards, amidst the weakness and distractions of the public councils, he rejected the glittering prize which an excited soldiery would have placed within his grasp, and the unhallowed ambition of one man had prompted him to seize! Or when, at the close of a war which has no parallel in the history of mankind, adored by the Army, beloved by the People, he surrendered without regret his military commission, relinquished with complacency the highest honors a grateful community could bestow, and endeavored, by his example, to give perpetuity to republican institutions destined to extend their influence throughout the globe!

When the generous Lafayette, impelled by the ardent impetuosity of youth, forsook his family and country, and joined his fortunes to those of an unknown people struggling for their rights, was there, in either hemisphere, a susceptible mind which was not attracted by this heroic consecration to the cause of freedom? Was there an eye that did not follow him amidst the throes of Revolutionary France, or an American bosom that did not swell with sympathy in all the mutations of his fortunes; whether in a dungeon the victim of tyranny, or, exalted to power, the arbiter of France?

It was with feelings akin to these that I heard in the Senate, the 22d of February, the reading of that plain and unpretending letter making known to that body the resignation of the seat which had been occupied so long by Daniel Webster.

The truth was then brought home to the mind that by this act the Senate were deprived of the services of one of whom the whole nation was justly proud. Memory instinctively recalled the numerous occasions when he displayed an intellectual power never surpassed. Singling out two which appear as epochs in the history of mind, I thought of the *night* when, with a fatuitous blindness or deep laid policy, suited to the darkness of the hour, it was unexpectedly attempted to consummate a series of flagrant usurpations; to invest the President with a species of dictatorial power: to commit to his discretion, without the safeguard of specific appropriation, the disposal of millions, and indirectly make him, in the crisis of our controversy with a gigantic Power, the arbiter of peace or war. It was then that, rising in intellectual and moral strength to the urgency of the time, he stood as a mighty bulwark against the onward march of despotic authority, and poured forth those words of burning eloquence which few were privileged to hear, and those who heard never can forget. I thought of the day rendered memorable in legislative annals, when, engaged in the double task of repelling envenomed assaults upon himself, and maintaining for the Government its constitutional action, thousands of spectators hung suspended on his lips, and his friends, astonished, if not dismayed, at the acrimonious violence with which he was assailed, remained in tremulous suspense lest his powers might fail, or his courage falter. But this suspense was of short duration. After receiving with composure whatever could be engendered by ambitious rivalry, aided by the industrious researches of political vampyres, they saw him rise in the midst of an assemblage never surpassed in intelligence and beauty, unimpassioned, self-poised, erect. No indication of warmth or passion escaped him. He appeared to forget himself in the magnitude of the principles for which he was contending. The effect was magical. A thrill of delight, the anticipation of victory, pervaded the mass. But who can describe the exultation on the one side, and the disappointment on the other, as he proceeded to demolish the unsubstantial fabric which his opponent had raised; when he subjected the arguments which had been deemed irrefutable to the relentless crucible of a logical analysis; converted the missiles with which he was assailed into deadly weapons of attack; and by an effort of vigorous defence, cutting sarcasm, and convincing ratiocination, never surpassed in ancient or in modern times, he imparted even to his prostrate adversary* an imperishable name?

But while scenes like these glanced in vivid recollection before my mind, I collected, in groups, the fading reminiscences of a long, laborious, legislative career. I retraced once more the daily skirmish, not unmingled with interest, and the deadly onset in which opposing forces were summoned to the charge. It was on such occasions that you might see him encountering the scholastic subtlety, philosophical deduction, inventive power, and condensed energy of one†; the perspicuity, dexterity, real or seeming moderation, and imperturbable self-possession of another‡; the cool, plausible, and ingenious reasoning of a third¶; and the untiring industry, accumulated resources, and frequent appeals to distinct classes and sectional interests of a fourth‖. But while thus engaged in intellectual warfare with those who would be regarded as formidable antagonists in any legislative assembly, was there one who did not dread a collision with his withering invective, or acknowledge the superiority of his reasoning powers?

During a period when all that has been deemed most stable in Government or venerated from antiquity has been rudely assailed; when maxims in policy and morals, cherished by the wise, and transmitted from age to age, have been spurned as the offspring of ignorance and weakness; and the social fabric itself seemed tottering to its base, it has been the lot of few to participate so largely as Mr. Webster in the legislative councils, to take so leading a part in the discussion of principles which constitute the basis of national prosperity and social order; to occupy a station to which the eye of every intelligent observer, for a quarter of a century, has been so intensely fixed; or to sustain a part so honorable to himself, and so eminently conducive to the liberty and welfare of his country.

It was his fortune at the moment of retiring, probably forever, from the legislative hall, to extort even from political opponents a tribute to his uniform courtesy, his dignified and manly bearing; his ample stores of knowledge always at command; and especially to that grasp of intellect which seized every subject presented to it in all its details, simplified whatever had appeared either complex or abstruse, and led the mind to the conclusion which he had wished to establish by a train of clear, cogent, and irresistible reasoning.

It was for these reasons that I beheld, with no ordinary emotion, the Senate of the United States, the arena of his conflicts, and the theatre of his fame, deprived of an experience so ripe, a judgment so matured, and a wisdom so profound. Ages may roll on before an equal number of highly gifted men shall assemble again, and as many pass away before we find united in one the persuasive eloquence, constitutional learning, and devoted patriotism of Daniel Webster.

This, then, is a day to be remembered, though not, I hope, to be deplored. Some are left behind who are the pride of their country, and the lights of their age. Accompanied by this band of worthy associates, he has battled long and faithfully to defend the ramparts of the Constitution, to strengthen the bulwarks of freedom, to arrest the downward tendency of a destructive policy, to restore the prosperity of former days. And although the place which has known him may know him no more, it is the consolation of his countrymen to be assured that if transferred to a field less adapted to the *display* of his unrivalled powers, it is one in which the greatest intellectual and moral attainments may be called into requisition for the highest ends. Envy may pursue, obloquy assail, and detraction endeavor to throw obstructions in his course; but, like the rising exhalations which follow the pathway of the sun, they will only render his setting beams more glorious to the beholder.

Let him go forward in the elevated sphere which lies before him, sustained by the best wishes of every lover of his country, and regardless of those whose puny efforts must recoil upon themselves. In the legislative chamber he has heretofore proved himself the faithful, able sentinel of freedom. In the less conspicuous, but not less arduous, duties of an Executive trust, he carries with him that universal confidence he has nobly won.

*Haynes. †Calhoun. ‡Buchanan. ¶Wright. ‖Benton.

We are truly pleased to state, that the disrepute which has so long attached to Wilmington for not having a Hotel worthy of the place, and its increased necessities for such a house, is to be soon removed. The building near the Rail Road Depot, known as St. John's Lodge, recently purchased by Mr. David Jones, is now in a course of enlargement and thorough renovation, and is to be fitted up in first rate style as a Hotel. The location for the transient custom of travellers is admirable. A fine brick building, also intended for a Hotel, is being put up by the Messrs. Woods, on the South side of Market street, near its intersection with Second street. This is quite a desirable situation for a public house, and it will, without doubt, be well sustained.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Colt's Rifle.—The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says, in relation to some experiments with this newly invented fire-arm—"They commenced firing at a distance of 200 yards from the target, and reduced the distance successively to 175, 150, 125 and 100 yards. The experiment was admirably successful. The carbine contains six charges, and may be loaded and fired in one minute. Thus a file of eight men will discharge 48 balls in that time, or in fifteen minutes 720, and so on. The principle may be applied to all kinds of fire-arms."

Proposed Impeachment.—The Legislature of Mississippi have passed resolutions requesting their Representatives in Congress to prepare articles of impeachment against Justice McKinley, of the U. S. Supreme Court. The Governor has approved the resolutions.

A Pursuit.—No human being, however exalted his rank and fortune, however enlarged and cultivated his understanding, can long be happy without a pursuit. Life is a ladder, on which we climb from hope to hope, and, by expectation, strive to ascend to enjoyments; but he who fancies he has reached his highest hope, or who enjoys the utmost of his wishes, is miserable indeed; for many who have been most unsuccessful in their respective undertakings have given the gloomiest description of the human pleasures. The pursuit alone can yield true happiness, and the most trifling object that has power to fascinate the hopes of man is worthy his attention.—*Anon.*

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by

E. J. HALE.

SCENES AT WASHINGTON.

In the Senate on the last night of the Session, Mr. Hubbard, the Senator from New Hampshire, went through the Chamber and shook hands with all the Senators. He appeared deeply affected at parting with his associates, probably for ever. Many of the gentlemen with whom he shook hands appeared quite indifferent at the parting, particularly Mr. Benton. He hardly looked up. This was rather unkind, particularly as Mr. Hubbard has been a devoted follower of his (Mr. Benton's) policy.

Silas Wright took a part in all the discussions of the night, and it was surprising to see what evenness and courtesy he evinced on all occasions. Although it was evident that he was under some unnatural excitement, there was abundant evidence it did not affect his head if it did any other portion of the body.

On the night previous to the last night of the Session, Dr. Linn, of Missouri, made a furious attack on all Federalists. He rose to discuss some item of the Appropriation Bill, but his speech had no reference to it whatever. His attack was aimed at Mr. Webster, but as he was not present and Mr. Buchanan was, and sat by his side, all eyes were turned on him. Mr. Linn said the Federalists who opposed the last War had committed the unpardonable sin, and were never to be forgiven. As for Gen. Jackson, he said, "he was the greatest man that ever lived except Washington, and when that good and great man should go down to the grave there would a halo of glory ascend up for ever and ever." The Doctor got quite pathetic, while all his hearers were convulsed with laughter at his ridiculous remarks. Some of his friends thought he had taken an opium pill. When he sat down he commenced franking speeches, about a bushel of which he despatched.

The morning of the fourth, the scene in the Senate was unusually interesting. The galleries were crowded to suffocation—mostly by ladies. Mr. Tyler was conducted to the Vice President's seat by Col. Johnson. He was dressed in black; and after taking the oath, he rose and made one of the most beautiful speeches we have ever listened to. The new Senators were all in their seats. Mr. Clay presented the credentials of Mr. Morehead, who, to the surprise of every one, was on the spot; for it was not known then that Kentucky had elected a Senator in the place of Mr. Crittenden. He came forward and took the oath. He is quite a young man, not over thirty-five or thirty-eight. As soon as he was sworn, it was suggested that all the newly elected Senators should be sworn, which was acceded to, and they all approached the desk. Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Woodbury, Mr. Bates, Miller, &c., were all sworn. Mr. Calhoun has grown much thinner than he was some years ago; Mr. Woodbury stouter. After they were sworn, Mr. Wright, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Benton were standing together, when the first named gentleman was heard to say, "*Well, gentlemen, at last we are in the minority.*" The Foreign Ambassadors all took their seats below the Vice President's chair. Mr. Fox sat first: he was dressed in uniform, but appeared quite unwell: he is a thin spare man, with a very light complexion. Next sat the Minister from Russia, Mr. Bodisco, his face covered with hair, his mouth hardly visible. His coat was covered with diamonds and badges of honor. All the other Ambassadors were dressed in different uniforms. On the right of the Chair sat the Judges of the Supreme Court, all dressed in black silk gowns.

The crowd in front of the Capitol was perfectly orderly; there was not the slightest noise or disturbance. The President spoke in the open air. He commenced at half-past twelve, and finished at two o'clock. He spoke so loudly that every individual on the ground could hear his voice. During the time of speaking, he did not taste water, although a glass stood before him, nor did he hesitate a moment in any part of it; he spoke as if he had it all committed. He repeated the oath in the most solemn and distinct manner.

The President's levee was a complete jam. The crowd was forced through the rooms irresistibly. Not one in ten could take the General by the hand.

The furniture in the White House is greatly soiled and defaced; that in the East Room requires to be renewed. The six thousand dollars appropriated will not pay for new carpets and curtains. The grounds about the house are not in good condition, but are quite neglected; while those about the Capitol are in fine order. The new Treasury building is in rapid progress of completion.

The nominations of the Cabinet officers were submitted to the Senate through Col. Chambers of Ky.,—a blunt, robust, stentorian Kentuckian, whose appearance in the Senate, as the Private Secretary of the President created quite a sensation. Every body was contrasting the manly voice and firm step of the President's friend with the nice, mincing, dapper like manner of the pet kittens who were Mr. Van Buren's organs of communication.

Mr. Webster, unexpectedly, was *unanimously* confirmed as Secretary of State. The yeas and nays were called for, it is said, but were withdrawn, and Mr. Cuthbert wisely kept the peace. Mr. Wright of N. Y. and Mr. Walker of Miss., both complimented Mr. Webster, it is also said, in warm terms.

But little was said in reference to the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and Navy. The nomination for Post-master General was not acted upon until to-day. All, however, are now confirmed. The Heads of Departments were visited to-day in their respective offices. The Secretary of State has temporarily placed his son in the office of Chief Clerk.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

We intentionally allowed the Inaugural Address of our new Chief Magistrate to go forth to our readers unaccompanied by any commentary of ours. That Address is a composition so clear and comprehensible as to need no elucidation; appealing so directly to the understandings and so powerfully to the patriotism of the President's fellow-citizens as to require no enforcement by argument; and, in its main points, so impregnable, and indeed unassailable, as to need no defence. Comment upon a document of such a character, when first presenting it to our readers, would have been superfluous and ill-timed. Nor shall we now, after it has been for some days in every hand, offer more than a few general observations upon it.

The first thought which, upon perusal of the Address, suggests itself to every mind capable of forming conclusions from internal evidence, must be, that it is throughout, in every line of it, characteristic of its author. The ardent patriotism, the ripened judgment, the pure philanthropy, the fervent aspiration, the fearless independence, the downright honesty, the entire absence of reserve in any thing—these leading features of the Address are but the lineaments of its author's mind faithfully impressed upon the paper. No man, who has studied the General's character, can for a moment doubt that it is "his own writing." It is evidently wrought after no pattern, but is, on the contrary, so perfectly original as to leave no room for the dispute about its paternity which has been raised about Addresses on similar occasions heretofore. Washington's Inaugural may have been more stately; Jefferson's more philosophic; Madison's more terse; each in unison with the character of the writer's mind. Gen. Harrison's Address might have resembled either of these models more than it does; but, if it had done so, it would not have been *his own*. Nor, unless we wholly mistake the popular taste and feeling, would it have been half as acceptable to the great body of the President's constituents as in its present shape. We do not of course expect it to pass without cavil; but there are few real Republicans, call themselves by what names they may, who will not yield to it as a whole, their hearty approbation.

For ourselves, we should be treacherous to the principles which, with unvarying faith, we have upheld and defended, from the early days of Mr. Madison's Administration, through all the changes which have intervened, if we did not most cordially assent to and adopt the principles of this Address. Separately, they have had our support heretofore: collectively, we shall stand by them now and hereafter. We rejoice in the authoritative enunciation of them, in the Inaugural Address, as the first-fruit of the great political victory, in bringing about which this journal has been one of the humblest instruments.

Having thus delivered our opinion of the Address as a whole, we shall not at present enter into a consideration of its details.—Should they be assailed from any respectable quarter, it will be at once our pride and our pleasure to sustain them with such earnestness as belongs only to an entire conviction of the truth.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

GENERAL HARRISON'S INAUGURAL.

The Globe calls this paper "Websterian," insinuating thereby that it is the production of Mr. Webster! Never was there a remark more absurd, for never did the style and expression of men differ more as writers than Gen. Harrison and Mr. Webster. He who has ever read a line of General Harrison's public documents, or ever read, or heard, his speeches, must also know full well from all its manner, that this document, this whole document is the sole production of General Harrison.

The Globe, however, must carp at something in this State paper. The principles it puts forth seems unassailable, and its creation, therefore, must be imputed to another.

General Harrison's style and manner of address are the same in all his public papers, and can never be mistaken. His early reading and study shine forth in them all. His fondness for, and aptitude in, classical allusions, characterize all his productions. He shows himself well versed in history and in literature—a scholar of the old school, rather than of the new, that what he does is characteristic of the time, in which he was educated.

On the contrary, Mr. Webster's style is altogether a different affair, and in a different vein. He seldom or never wastes a word. There is a brevity in his manner, as well as a severity in his expression, peculiarly his, —in all of which he and Gen. Harrison exceedingly differ. The Globe, in thus assigning this paper of General Harrison to one of the first writers of this, or any other land, pays an unintentional, but an exalted, compliment to it. This "old Granny," of a sudden, has become a Webster! This "imbecile old man" is one of the leading minds of the age! Thus does the organ of the defunct Government retract its slanders upon the venerable man whom the People have put at the head of the Republic.

New York Express.

The Express, with the Inaugural Address of the President, which left this city on the 4th at 17 minutes past 12 M. arrived at the New York City Post Office at 45 minutes past 10 P. M.—making 10 hours and 28 minutes from city to city; the shortest period, it is believed, that it has ever been performed in—the average running being rather more than 22 miles an hour. Mr. Crown, of the City Post Office, by direction, accompanied the Express from this city.

National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

The vast crowd of strangers whom a determination to witness the Inauguration brought to the Seat of Government, has already considerable thinned. Among the very many distinguished strangers whom we have seen in the city, within the last three days, ought to be mentioned the honorable Gov. Morehead, of the State of North Carolina; Ex-Governor Owen, of the same State, and Ex-Governor Ritner of Pennsylvania.—*Ib.*

The Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps now in Washington waited upon the Secretary of the Navy Department yesterday, at 11 o'clock, to pay their respects to him, and were then, by appointment, presented to the President of the United States. We are informed by an officer who was present on the occasion that he never before saw so large a number of Officers together at one time out of a fleet.—*Ib.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

COMPLETE LIST OF LAWS

Passed by Congress at the Second Session of the Twenty-sixth Congress, which terminated March 3, 1841.

BILLS WHICH ORIGINATED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

An act making appropriations, in part, for the support of Government for the year 1841.

An act making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary pensioners for the year 1841.

An act making temporary provision for lunatics in the District of Columbia.

An act to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes.

An act to amend the act to authorize the State of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain lands therein described; and to settle the claims to the vacant and unappropriated lands therein described, passed April 18, 1806.

An act making further provision for the expenses of an exploration and survey of that part of the Northeastern boundary line of the United States which separates the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the British Provinces.

An act further to continue in force the act for the payment of horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States.

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1841; (of which there was for the Post Office $4,812 620.)

An act making appropriations for the navy for the year 1841.

An act making appropriations for the army for the year 1841.

An act making appropriations for the Indian Department and for treaty stipulations with the Indians for 1841.

An act making appropriations for the expense of a delegation of Western Seminole Indians.

An act making appropriation for destitute Kickapoo Indians, and removing and subsisting the Swan Creek and Black River Indians of Michigan.

An act for the relief of Mary Tucker.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for 1841.

An act to authorize a register to be granted to the schooner Amistad.

An act to incorporate the Washington Benevolent Society, in the District of Columbia.

An act to confirm land patents.

An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1841.

BILLS WHICH ORIGINATED IN THE SENATE.

An act supplementary to an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases.

An act further to amend the act entitled an act to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

An act for the relief of Gordon S. Hubbard, Robert A. Kenzie, and others.

An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to encourage the introduction and promote the cultivation of tropical plants. [For the benefit of the widow and children of Dr. Henry Perrine, killed by the Indians in Florida.]

An act to confirm to the State of Indiana the land selected by her for that portion of the Wabash and Erie Canal which lies between the mouth of the Tippecanoe river and Terre Haute, and for other purposes.

An act granting a pension to Lemuel White.

An act for the relief of Wm. P. Rathbone.

An act granting a pension to Hannah Leighton.

An act for the relief of Jacob Seeley.

An act for the relief of Wm. Jones.

An act for the relief of Charles M. Keller and Henry Stone.

An act for the relief of Lieutenant John E. Esputain.

An act for the relief of John Carter.

An act for the relief of Joseph Bogy.

An act for the relief of Jean Baptiste Comeau.

An act for the relief of Agnes Dundas.

An act for the relief of the heirs of Miguel Eslava.

An act to refund the duties on the French ship Alexander.

An act to amend the act entitled an act to amend the act approved May 13, 1800, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to establish the judicial courts of the United States."

An act for the relief of Avery, Saltmarsh and Company.

Joint resolution to present incorporated universities, colleges, &c. with copies of the catalogue of the Library of Congress.

AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS

Made at the 2d Session of the 26th Congress.

Partial support of Government (Congress)	$412,000
For Civil and Diplomatic expenses	8 630,005
For the Navy	5,926,338
For the Army	5 441,919
For Fortifications	485,500
For the Military Academy	160,522
For Pensions	1,114,155
For the Indian Department	875,280
For delegation of Western Seminoles	15,000
For destitute Kickapoos, removal of Swan Creek and Black River Indians	22,000
For survey of Northeastern Boundary	75,000
For Lunatics in District of Columbia	3,000
For refunding duties on French ship Alexander	1,050
For Avery, Saltmarsh and Company	9,773
For private claims (not pensions) amounts specified	4,645
Amount of definite and specified appropriation	$22,606,193
In addition to the above, claims are to be examined, and the amount found due to be paid, viz:	
Claim of the corporation of the city of Mobile.	
Claim of Clements, Bryan and Co.	
Clerks on Chickasaw treaty business.	
Officers of the customs, arrears of compensation for 1839.	
Arrears due to clerks of Boston custom house from 1832 to 1837.	
Same to clerks of Philadelphia custom house from 1832 to 1837.	
These may take, in the aggregate, about	150,000
	$22,756,193
For which deduct the sum appropriated for the Post Office Department, which is to be paid from the revenue of the Department exclusively,	4 812,620
Leaving to be provided from the common Treasury, exclusive of the redemption of Treasury notes and sundry standing appropriations, such as $200 000 annually for arming the militia, and other annual charges	$17,943,573

FROM THE GLOBE.

On Saturday last, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in accordance with previous arrangement, the members of the Diplomatic Corps accredited to the Government of the United States, waited upon Mr. Van Buren to present their united and official respects, on his approaching retirement from office.

Mr. Fox, as the senior of the diplomatic body, delivered an address in their name to the President, which, with the reply, we publish below.

Mr. Fox's Address.

SIR: I have the honor to address you in the name of the diplomatic body accredited to the U. States of America. We are anxious, sir, to express to you the high respect and esteem which we entertain for your character, as well as the gratitude that we feel personally for the kindness and courtesy we have always received at your hands. We shall all remember with satisfaction the period during which our respective public duties have placed us in communication with your Government; and in now taking leave of you officially, we beg to be allowed to assure you of the sincere interest we shall ever feel for the continued welfare of yourself and of your family.

The President's Reply.

I reciprocate, sir, cordially, the expressions of respect and esteem which you have made to me in behalf of the members of the diplomatic body accredited to this Government.

I would have regretted deeply the occurrence of a single circumstance in our official intercourse to interrupt those relations of mutual respect and personal kindness, the maintenance of which between public functionaries is always agreeable, and which seldom fails to exercise a salutary influence upon the transaction of public business. Your obliging expressions have satisfied me that my utmost wishes in this regard have been fully realized, and I derive great pleasure from the conviction.

The members of the diplomatic body will please to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the interest they take in the future happiness of myself and family; and I beg them to be assured that I will always cherish a lively solicitude for their individual welfare, and for the welfare of those whose happiness is dependent upon theirs.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

PRESENTATION OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

The members of the Diplomatic Body, now in Washington, and accredited to the Government of the United States, were received by the President yesterday, at 2 o'clock. Mr. Fox, the British Minister, on being presented by the Secretary of State, made to the President the following address:

SIR: I have the honor to address you in the name of the Diplomatic Body accredited to the United States of America. We hasten, sir, to congratulate you upon your accession to the high office of President of this Republic, which the confidence of your fellow-citizens has conferred upon you. We speak the true sentiments of our respective Governments and countries, in offering this testimony of regard and respect for your person and for your station. We rejoice, sir, to have heard from your own lips, in your Inaugural Address, the declaration of a virtuous desire to promote the relations of national friendship and peace between the United States and Foreign Powers; and we are happy to recognise, in your personal character and qualities, the strongest assurance that the efforts of your Government will be faithfully directed to accomplish so wise and noble a purpose.

To this address President Harrison made the following reply:

SIR: I receive with great pleasure the congratulations you have been pleased to offer me in the name of the distinguished Diplomatic Body now present, the Representatives of the most powerful and polished nations with whom the Republic which has honored me with the office of its Chief Magistrate has the most intimate relations—relations which I trust no sinister event will, for ages, interrupt.

The sentiments contained in my late address to my Fellow-Citizens, and to which you have been pleased to advert, are those which will continue to govern my conduct through the whole course of my Administration. Lately one of the People, the undisputed sovereigns of the country, and coming immediately from amongst them, I am enabled, with confidence, to say that in thus acting I shall be sustained by their undivided approbation.

I beg leave to add, sir, that both from duty and inclination I shall omit nothing in my power to contribute to your own personal happiness and that of the friends whom, on this occasion, you represent, as long as you may continue amongst us.

The other Ministers, with their Secretaries, and the persons attached to their respective Missions, were then successively presented to the President. The Minister of Russia, we learn, was prevented from being present, by indisposition, which, we are happy to be able to say, is not serious.

CURIOUS AND INTERESTING COINCIDENCE.

On the 4th of March, 1830, and just about the hour of 12 o'clock on that day, the honorable John M. Clayton, then a Senator from the State of Delaware, in a speech on Mr. Foot's resolution, made the following remarkable prediction in regard to the future destiny of the present President of the United States, then the *recalled Minister to Colombia*, which was, on the 4th of this month, fully verified:

Mr. Clayton first observed, "Another year has rolled away—our Ides of March are come. This day, which is the anniversary of the Chief Magistrate's Inauguration, brings with it some strange reminiscences of the past, *and some still stranger anticipations of the future.* On the last 4th of March, and at about this very hour of the day, the American Senate followed the American President, in the progress of his stately triumph, to that scene where, in the presence of assembled thousands of his countrymen, he proclaimed to the world the principles upon which he intended to administer the Government. Independently of the fact that the whole subject has been thrust into this debate, there seems to be some propriety in devoting a portion of the passing hour to the consideration of the extent and influence of Executive authority."

The honorable Senator then proceeded to comment on the abuse of the power of removal from office, and put this case:

"Inform us why the gallant Harrison, the Hero of Fort Meigs, the victor at Tippecanoe and the Thames, a veteran in council as well as in the field, distinguished for his virtues in all the relations of the citizen, the soldier, and the statesman—why, I ask, was he proscribed as unfit to represent his country abroad, and withdrawn from Columbia, to make room for Thomas P. Moore! He had scarcely arrived at Bogota—the ink was still fresh on the Executive record which informed the President that it was the advice of the Senate that he should represent us there, when the order for his removal was announced. This could not have been done for any official misconduct. There had been no time to inquire into that. Was his fidelity distrusted then? Or how did the public good require his dismissal? Think you it will tell well in the annals of history, that he who had so often perilled life and limb, in the vigor of manhood, to secure the blessings of liberty to others, was punished for the exercise of the elective franchise in his old age! Sir, it was an act, disguise it as we may, which, by holding out the idea that he had lost the confidence of his country, might tend to bring down his gray hairs with sorrow to the grave. But the glory he acquired by the campaign on the Wabash, and by those hard-earned victories for which he received the warmest acknowledgments of merit from the Legislature of Kentucky, and the full measure of a nation's thanks in the resolutions of Congress, can never be effaced; and any effort to degrade their honored object *will recoil on those who make it, and other men, in better days, shall properly estimate its worth, and again cheer his declining years with proofs of his country's confidence and great gratitude.*"

On the Fourth of March, 1841, and at the very hour of the day when this prediction was made eleven years ago, Wm. Henry Harrison, the proscribed Minister to Colombia, in proof of his country's confidence and gratitude, was inaugurated the President of the United States; and his proscribers were taught that the effort to degrade the honored object of their proscription has fully recoiled on all who made it.

That the prediction is precisely quoted, see the Register of Debates, vol. 6, part 1, page 242, March 4, 1830.

Van Burenism.—Gen. Harrison takes the oath of office as President of the United States, at the Capitol, this day. *On this day, too, the followers of Van Buren in the Fifth ward of this city, have the President hanging in effigy from the pole at their head quarters.* Forty years ago, when Jefferson was inaugurated, the Tories hung *him* in effigy.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

From Florida.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS.

Further exemplification of the white flag policy.

FLORIDA, March 3d, 1841.

Under date of the 15th ultimo, I apprized you of the negociation going on and of the expectations of many in relation thereto, but warned you not to place any reliance upon the Indians. Have my predictions been verified?—Listen: Yesterday, Lt. Alburtis, Com'g. Company K., 2d Infantry, was attacked at his post (Fort Brooks, on the Oclawaha) by 100 Indians, supposed to be Alleck-tus-te-nuggee's band,—the circumstances, (so far as they have been ascertained from a soldier just from the scene of action,) are these:

A Corporal out hunting was killed; some of his comrades who escaped, reported to Lt. Alburtis that the Indians, in force, were near him. Taking with him 18 men, he sallied out, leaving the rest of his company in the block house, with orders in case they were attacked not to yield. Lt. Alburtis, in a few moments, fell in with the Indians, and an action commenced which lasted upwards of an hour. Our brave men were forced to retreat, but did so in good order, keeping up a continued fire until their ammunition was exhausted. Being cut off from their own post, they retired to Fort Russell. Capt. Barnum, with a large force, immediately started in pursuit. A command of fifty men from Fort Holmes are also out, together with 100 dragoons from Pilatka. The soldier from whom the above is derived, says he believes but one man was killed and five or six wounded. A number of Indians were seen to fall during the action.

FURTHER AND LATER FROM FLORIDA.

ST. AUGUSTINE, March 7.

Information reached here last evening, that an express arrived at Pilatka, from Fort Russell, on the night of the 4th, bringing intelligence that Capt. Barnum, with one hundred men, (including nine mounted, came up with the Indians, (whom Lieut. Alburtis had been compelled to retreat from on account of the smallness of his force,) at the head of Orange Lake, and commenced an attack upon them. Capt. B. had placed the nine mounted men in ambush, as a *reserve*, and led on the others; but finding the Indians in such a body, he made a signal for the mounted men to come up. No sooner was the signal made, when the Indians, having cut off *these* men from the main body, fired upon them, killing six, and the other three retreated to the Fort, being wounded. The express was immediately sent off to Pilatka, without knowing any thing further. The wounded men state that Capt. B. was still fighting.

Capt. Carr, 2d dragoons, with one hundred men, was sent out from Pilatka a few days previous, and returned shortly after the express had arrived *from* Fort Russell. He immediately supplied his men with provision, and started for Capt. B's battle ground. It is impossible to give the particulars, under such a circumstance. There is no knowing the loss, as yet, that Capt. B. has met with. Lieut. Alburtis had lost six or seven men the day before, in his skirmish with the Indians, and was forced to retreat on account of their number. This looks very much like "peace."

P. S.—T. S. Brown, the Canada General, who was appointed to treat with the Indians, after going to Tampa Bay, was not *consummated* by Gen. Armistead, and was very wisely given *permission* to return. The Indians have not been shipped from Tampa Bay. They are, no doubt, to be let loose again!!

POST OFFICE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

On the last night of the late session a Report was laid before the House of Representatives from the Post Office Department, showing the Expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1840, contrasted with the Estimates under each head of account, viz:

	Estimates.	*Expenditures.*
Compensation to Post-masters,	$1,091 000	$1,028 928 72
Transportation,	3 529 000	3,200 282 06
Steam, ship, and way letters,	35,000	35 410 93
Wrapping-paper,	25 000	17 502 52
Office furniture,	6 000	6 256 53
Advertising,	38,000	38 792 24
Mail bags,	48 000	43 916 75
Blanks,	34,000	38 857 97
Mail locks, keys, and stamps,	12,000	11 157 81
Depredations and special agents,	15 000	19 872 69
Clerks for offices,	200 000	214 789 80
Miscellaneous,	67,000	49,629 03
	$5,100 000	$4,705 396 75

From this report it also appears that the amount received for postage during the year ending 30th June, 1840, was as follows:

	Letters.	*Newspapers and Pamphlets.*	*Total.*
Maine,	$90 866	$21,381	$112 247
New Hampshire,	51,199	9.953	61 152
Vermont,	54,744	11 913	66,657
Massachusetts,	296,750	40 954	337,704
Rhode Island,	37 504	5,036	42 540
Connecticut,	98 471	16 215	114 686
New York,	893 199	93 361	986 560
New Jersey,	58,889	8 375	67 264
Pennsylvania,	452,920	58 180	491 100
Delaware,	12 621	2 335	14,956
Maryland,	144 675	15 549	160,124
Dist. of Columbia,	39,426	3 126	42 552
Virginia,	196 943	34,371	231 314
North Carolina,	69 103	13,404	82 507
South Carolina,	112 045	11 137	123 182
Georgia,	153 151	18 875	172 026
Florida,	25 206	2 434	27,640
Alabama,	128 881	13 338	142 219
Mississippi,	86 463	8 922	95 385
Louisiana,	117 869	5 308	123,177
Arkansas,	18,811	2 551	21,362
Tennessee,	97 372	14 556	111 928
Kentucky,	128 511	16 654	145 265
Ohio,	268 931	48 525	317 456
Michigan,	61,833	10 291	72 127
Indiana,	86 530	15 334	101 864
Illinois,	98 717	15 877	114 594
Missouri,	76,734	9 964	86,698
Iowa,	10,703	1 121	11 824
Wiskonsan,	12 800	1 669	14 469
Canada,	41,893	4 503	46,396
	$4,003,776	$535,229	$4,539,005

The Van Buren members of Congress tendered Mr. Van Buren a public dinner last week, which he respectfully declined. His particular reason was, he did not wish to detain them any longer from their families! A gentle hint for his party to abandon Washington with all possible speed.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FESTIVAL OF WHIG EDITORS.

The Inauguration of President H... as is well known to our readers, ... thousands of American citizens to the ... tal of the United States. Of the many ... came here, and who had done good ... to the country, were a number of the ... and proprietors of the Whig Press ... country. A body of men, who, ... their newspapers, were in daily comm... with one another, and representing ... were, the eye and ear and tongue of ... tion, were now, for the first time, ... same city, and here for the same ... to participate in an event which had ... consummated in part through their ... The gathering of so many of the ... Gang" at Head Quarters was made the ... casion of a fraternal meeting. Arrang... were made accordingly, and a feast ... things prepared by one of the best ... in the city. The time fixed for the ... vial meeting was the evening succeed... Inauguration of President Harrison. ... forty of the members of the Press ... sent from almost the extremes of the ... There were editors in attendance ... Maine to Missouri, from New H... to Alabama, and from the tops of the ... Mountains to the embryo State of ... Old Massachusetts was there, and ... her old Virginia; the Empire State ... presented from the great commercial ... the Union to the interior of the ... Jersey was there, represented by ... had been instrumental in rallying the ... host at Baltimore in May; the Ba... was remembered and respected; and ... her a son of the "Old North State" ... had shown herself a bright beacon ... the midst of surrounding darkness. ... land was there, and Alabama was ... "The Keystone State" was repre... from the great city of the State to its ... tal; from the former, by an adopted ... under the shadow of the Old Pyramid, ... and from the latter, by one who ... the first to rescue the tenants of the ... ins from the degradation which the ... of power would have cast upon ... upon one of the great pioneers to ... derness of the West.

The representation of the Americ... would have done credit to any body ... in the land. The oldest editor in the ... try was there, a man who, forty-two ... since, had put the harness upon his ... and worn it almost from the manger ... the successor of Washington, to the ... ration of one whom the Father of his ... try had, in the buoyancy of youth, ... from the retirement of social life to ... service of a campaign, to the ... and almost unexplored Northwest. ... seniors and juniors of the Press of ... try were in attendance, and the ... experience of the few present would ... and concentrated, have been that of ... five hundred years. Some had been ... than twoscore of years in the service, ... several had labored with pen or ... more than a quarter of a century. ... there who had grown old and gray ... in the ranks; and others who, having ... good service, and lost their little all in ... fession of their choosing, had retired ... service where the laborer was better ... ed for his toil. Others had linked ... tiny for good or evil with the public ... and others yet, and younger yet, were ... and ardent in pursuit of a profession ... very labor and excitement of which ... of its greatest attractions.

[Mr. Seaton, one of the Editors of the ... gencer, and Mayor of the city, presided, ... Col. Stone, of the New York Commercial, ... Many speeches were made, of which we ... following notices:]—

The veterans of the corps told ... perience, and a sad experience it was ... some whose sentiments are embo... their toasts. Others vindicated ... from the ostracism which too many ... use, abuse, and banish. The ex... was generally a common experience ... the opinions expressed common to ... both as to the wrongs inflicted and ... per redress of grievances. Those who ... of the power of the Press spoke of ... vain boasting, and in the full conviction ... the Press was rather a curse than ... to a People, unless it was moral, ... responsible, and accountable. And ... it as a potent engine, for good or ... and to keep it pure those placed at ... of this great and speaking power ... man and man, and community and ... nity, should be men of truth and ... men entrusted with the key of ... and accountable to God and the ... the knowledge imparted. A ... respect was regarded as the true ... exacting respect for others. Courtesy, ... temper, and dignity of character ... spoken of as the great qualifications ... placed as sentinels upon the watch-... Liberty. It was said too, and ... sponded to, that those who would ... the Press should themselves be pro... Proscription should be proscribed. ... Press should receive, not above other, ... but as other men, of the honors and ... arents of office—not merely for the ... office, but for the sake of justice, ... opinion was wrong, and public ... should be corrected. The Press has ... too long the mouth-piece of little ... who had been puffed into an expan... bloated notoriety as dangerous to ... try as injurious to the Press itself. ... question, also, was discussed whether ... lic Opinion created the Press, or the ... Public Opinion! Whether, as the ... second moral power of the world, it ... advance or behind Public Sentiment.

[The following are selected from the ... ported in the Intelligencer:]—

By John W. Seme, Editor of the Peter... telligencer. "A decent and manly examination ... the Press of the acts of the Government should ... only be tolerated but encouraged."

By F. C. Hill, New Jersey: Every ... soil was tracked by the footsteps of an enemy, ... every vestige was washed out by that enemy. ... She has manifested in 1840 that the spirit ... exists.

By J. L. Homer, of Boston. Ty... Words of great import. They have ... Whigs of the United States to *type* over the ... the Kinderhook Magician in the White ... to *tie* the legs of his blind followers, so ... they are "fixed for slow travelling" for ... twelve years.

By Neilson Poe. The... ...ts Editors: The exemp... Gentlemen.

By Joseph S. Cha... Press: The right to pub... clude.

By James Brooks, ... The Press power, and th... agents of civilization to ... and Gamble.

By E. C. Hill, of the ... tions. The Whig Press ... test proves that no com... stand its efforts in behalf ...

By Epes Sargent. "... that But for whom it m... Congress as of the heroes ... had no feet and they d...

By Isaac Munroe. ... up by a master-workman ...

By Thomas Allen. ... spring! The migration ... in March.

By Col. Stone. The ... The first in requisition ... forgotten in the ho...

Retrenchment.—... reduction of salari... just made. Some ... Government officers ... Webster has high as $5... F. Butler has been ... $20,000 as District ... including salary an... ce and Custom ... ehouse and District ... most inordinate ... few years. Many ... annual receipt of ... of the United St... purposes of Gene... cessor to reform ... This species of p... be allowed under t... for twelve succes... drain upon the pu... gate waste of the ... has been carried o... party in power. ... pelled to give up ... they suddenly a... enormous waste ... salaries of all offic... of this particular ... above $6500. ... But why has act... this hour? Why ... been pursued so ... reform professio... just as the party ... when their clench... tain possession o... purpose is doub... now obtain the o... own friends for ... We like the cha... the spirit which ... ing no longer ab... like the dog in t... them from the ... These inference... marks of the Gl...

Well Spoken. ... somewhat remar... ing the source f... from an article ... lished at Montr...

"A true bill has ... gainst McLeod for ... now remain in co... Had not Mr. McL... tavern at Lockport ... to the expedition ... the steamer Caroli... is, and this trouble ... avoided. Sam... Montreal, Toronto ... and published ... derer, or an acces... subject, would be ... and there kept in ... fair and impartial ... doubt that it is the ... State of New York ... charge him at once ... not for a moment ... State would be g... away the life of a ... merely to gratify ... ill treatment whi... British Governm...

Love's labor ... slave of Mr. ... State Prison ... dollars from ... under circumst... cions, at the ti... by certain Ab... *purchase* of h... discharged by ... By the faithful ... lain and other ... and what is m... of having be... leaving the Pr... being present ... asked what he ... ed him well, ... days with him ... he wished he ... would have s... ble.—*Journal.*

The North ... Samuel Whi... ca for the e... ness in that ... izing a com... Company. ... liminary arr... Mr. Whitma... a further sus... ses.

The Bite ... his pocket ... had the loo... his large co... the thief. ... fingered her ... on his way ... office, and ... his certificat... commendati... *trash*, but it ... deed."

Robbing ... cer of yeste... of March, ... others, have ... of this city, ... in open da... Sunday per... the most si... we ever hea...

N ilson Poe. The National Intelligencer and tors: The exemplars of newspapers and o men.

Joseph S. Chandler. The Liberty of the The right to publish, and the power to ex-

James Brooks, of the New York Express. ress power, and the steam power: The great s of civilization to make all other powers fear emble.

F. C. Hill, of the Wilmington N. C., Adver- The Whig Press: The result of the late con- oves that no combination of faction can with- its efforts in behalf of constitutional liberty.

Epes Sargent. The Reporters of Washing- But for whom it might be said of members of ess as of the heroes, before Agamemnon, "they p poet and they died."

Isaac Munroe. The present Cabinet: Made a master-workman of the best materials.

Thomas Allen. An agreeable sign of an early The migration of the *Martin* to the North rch.

Col. Stone. The members of our Profession: fest in requisition in the hour of trouble, the rgotten in the hour of triumph.

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trenchment.—The Globe rejoices at the tion of salaries which Congress has made. Some of the emoluments of ernment officers have been enormous, as high as $50,000 per year. Mr. B. tler has been in the receipt of over 00 as District Attorney in New York, ding salary and fees. The Post Offi- and Custom Houses and U. S. Mar- and District Attornies, have received inordinate compensation for the last years. Many of them have been in the al receipt of more than the President e United States. It was one of the ses of General Jackson and his suc- or to reform such shameless abuses. species of public robbery was not to lowed under their administrations. Yet welve successive years, this incessant upon the public treasury, this profli- waste of the resources of the people, been carried on without remorse by the in power. Just before they are com- d to give up their lucrative positions, suddenly are horror-stricken at the mous waste going on, and forsooth, the ies of all officers are reduced, and none its particular class are permitted to rank e $3,500. This is just and equitable. why has action been prolonged until hour? Why has this locofocos system pursued so many years, in the face of rm professions? Why this reduction as the party was rearing from power, n their clenched fist could no longer re- possession of the purse-strings? The se is doubtless to annoy those who obtain the offices, after having fed their friends for twelve years to repletion, like the change, but we do not admire spirit which prompted its adoption. Be- no longer able to secure the spoils, they, the dog in the manger, are glad to keep from the hands of their successors. se inferences are drawn from the re- ks of the Globe.—*North American.*

Well Spoken.—The following extract is ewhat remarkable in its tone, consider- the source from which it comes. It is an article in the *Canada Times*, pub- d at Montreal:

"The fact has been found by the grand jury at Lockport for murder, consequently, he must remain in confinement until the trial comes on not Mr. McLeod was seriously wounded in n at Lockport, New York, on being betrayed expedition sent by Sir F. Head to destroy Caroline (a work of humanity which were de- and this from the most exceptional motives ever fied. Should an American citizen come into tried, Toronto or any other place in Canada, ould declare himself to have been the insti- r, or an accessory to the murder, of a British ct, would he not immediately be lodged in gaol there kept until found guilty or innocent by a and impartial trial? We have not the least t that is the intention of the authorities of of New York to do in every particular, and dis- him at once. If proof more only, as we can- e a moment suppose that the citizens of that would be guilty of such barbarity as to take he life of any human being in cold blood, ly to gratify their feelings of vengeance for any ction which they have received from the ish Government."

Love's labor Lost.—Tom Hughes, (the e of Mr. Darg, who was sent to the e Prison for stealing several thousand llars from his master while in this city, ir circumstances which involved suspi- ns, at the time, that he was abetted in the act certain Abolitionists, with a view to the *rchase* of his freedom, has recently been charged by the expiration of his sentence, the faithful attentions of the Prison Chap- n and others, he has learned to read,— d what is more and better, gives evidence having become a true Christain. On ving the Prison, (some of the Abolitionists ing present, and also Mr. Darg,) he was ked what he meant to do with himself now. e replied that Mr. Darg had always treat- him well, and he intended to spend his ys with him. One of the Abolitionists said e wished he had known this sooner, as it ould have saved him a great deal of trou- le.—*Journal.*

The Northampton Courier states that Mr. Samuel Whitmarsh, who went out to Jamai- a for the establishment of the silk busi- ess in that island, has succeeded in organ- ing a company, called the Jamaica Silk Company. This Company have made pre- minary arrangements, and agreed to pay r. Whitmarsh $75,000 for his trees, and further sum of $20,000 for other purpo- es.

The Biter Bit.—Last week a man had his pocket book stolen in Baltimore. He ad the look of an opulent gentleman and is large coat pocket excited the cupidity of he thief. Imagine the chagrin of the light- ngered hero, when he found the owner was n his way to Washington in pursuit of an office, and that he had stolen from him his certificates of character and all his re- commendations! To the thief, it was only *trash*, but it made the owner feel "poor in- deed."

Robbing a Clergyman!—The Intelligen- er of yesterday says, that since the Fourth of March, many persons, strangers and others, have been robbed within the limits of this city. The robbery of a clergyman n open daylight, and while he was on a Sunday performing divine service, is one of the most singular and audacious robberies ve ever heard of.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1841.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—For reasons stated last week, we are driven to the adoption of the following rules, which will be strictly adhered to, and to which we ask the particular attention of those who are in arrears:—

1st. All payments made before the 1st day of May next, where the amount due is not exceeding five years, will be received at the rate of $3 per annum. All amounts above five years, at the rate of $3 50, whether paid before or after the 1st of May next. After the 1st of May, $3 50 per annum will invariably be required on all amounts of two years and upwards, whether existing on that day or contracted subsequently.

2d. On the 1st of May, in every case when five years and upwards are due, the name of the delinquent will be stricken from our list, and steps taken either to collect the amount, or if the subscriber be beyond our reach, to expose him, so as to put other Editors on their guard.

3d. Hereafter, no new subscriber will be received, without a payment in advance, unless he be so known, personally or by reputation, as to afford an assurance of his ability and intention to pay.

January 12, 1841.

GREAT FLOOD.—For the last two or three months an unexampled quantity of rain has fallen (unexampled we mean since the Deluge,) and on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last, a perfect outpouring of the heavens was experienced. The consequence was, that the river rose 51 to 55 feet above low water mark, reaching within about 11 feet of the Clarendon Bridge, and backing water up Cross Creek over four mill dams, nearly to Eccles's Bridge, in the very heart of the town. No material damage has been done in this neighborhood, but we fear that much has been experienced down the river, and in the adjoining counties.

No mail arrived on Saturday from any quarter.

The River has risen higher than it has been since the year 1817 but is now falling rapidly.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.—After confirming the President's nominations of his Cabinet, the Senate proceeded to consider Mr. Mangum's resolution to dismiss Blair & Rives as Printers to the Senate. A long debate ensued, in the course of which an unpleasant affair occurred, which is thus described by the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot:—

"An attack on Mr. Clay of Kentucky was made by Mr. Smith of Connecticut; and Mr. King of Alabama followed, and I must be as delicate as possible. He was, however, though exceedingly *temperate* in his remarks, not very severe—for the whole gist of his assault consisted in the attempt to bring down Henry Clay to a level with Francis P. Blair.

"When Mr. King finished his harangue, Mr. Clay rose, and said he saw he was the object of attack—concerted attack; and, as on former occasions of a similar kind, he stood firm and collected, ready to repel assault from whatever quarter it might come. He *had* spoken of the Globe and its principal editor as infamous. Certain gentlemen seemed to think, by an irregular inference, that they must be regarded as participating in that infamy. If any Senator had thought proper to ask whether he meant any such thing, he would have promptly disclaimed it. No one had done so—but *the man in the corner*, (continued Mr. Clay, pointing to Mr. Smith of Connecticut,) whom I did not think worthy of my notice, has chosen to make the inference. I make no answer to him. A gentleman, however, who considers himself *expunged*, (Mr. King bowed) has gone out of his further and undertaken to *classify* me with this particular Editor of the Globe.

"This (added Mr. Clay) was an unparliamentary proceeding. He had a right to comment on the journal and the character of the man when under consideration. He had spoken of the libels and calumnies daily published in that paper. He never saw any act or relating to him that was not full of untruths and misrepresentations. He had reminded the Senator from South Carolina of its attacks on himself in the Calhoun Column," as "a man who never spoke the truth when an untruth would serve his turn." He had said, he considered the Globe a libel, and its Editor a *Libeller*. "And now, under these circumstances, (said Mr. Clay with peculiar distinctness and emphasis) for the Senator of Alabama to put me on a level with him is *false, untrue and cowardly.*"

Mr. King made no reply;—but was seen to write for a few minutes and soon after to leave the Chamber with Dr. Linn. It was immediately rumored about among the large assemblage that he intended to send a hostile message to Mr. Clay; and the excitement became intense."

The Washington Correspondent of the N. York Express says:—

"After the debate in the Senate between Mr. King and Mr. Clay, the former sat down evidently much excited. Shortly after a rich scene was in the hands of Dr. Linn and deliverance Mr. Clay. Just as I was on my way to the Post Office, I found that Mr. King had been arrested and held to bail. Mr. Buchanan having accompanied him to the magistrate's office for the purpose of being his surety."

And the Correspondent of the Phila. North American has the following, being the last news we have heard of the affair:—

"The differences between Messrs. King and Clay are supposed to be adjusted, by the interference of friends."

The debate on Mr. Mangum's resolution was brought to a close on Thursday last, and Blair & Rives were dismissed as Printers to the Senate, by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Ken., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Porter, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Nicholson, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, Wright—18.

The Vice President, (Hon. John Tyler) having vacated the Chair for the remainder of the Session of the Senate, the Hon. Samuel L. Southard was elected President *pro tem.* The vote was, For Southard 26, for Mr. King of Ala. 15, Scattering 2.

THE CABINET.—The Senate have confirmed all the nominations for members of Gen. Harrison's Cabinet.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Solomon Lincoln, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, in the place of Jonas Sibley, whose term of office expired on the third instant.

William Barrow, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Vermont, in place of Heman Lowny, whose term of service has expired.

Ogden Hoffman, to be District Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in place of B. F. Butler, resigned.

The Bankrupt Bill failed in the Senate, and the Pre-emption Bill was not taken up in the House, during the late session.

We learn from the Raleigh Register, that the name of the man who committed Suicide in this county on the 5th inst. was Swantz, and not Swords, and that he was a Tailer by trade.

RESIGNATIONS.—George Bancroft, Collector of the Port of Boston; Benjamin F. Butler, U. S. District Attorney for the District of New York, (of Glentworth memory;) and John M. Read, U. S. Attorney for the District of Pennsylvania, severally resigned their offices on the 4th of March, at noon. This was considerate; as, all of them having been brawling politicians under Van Buren, President Harrison would have been under the unpleasant necessity of removing them.

A COSTLY MISSION.—Mr. Hawes, of Congress, shows in a late article in the National Intelligencer, that the Mission to Spain has cost the United States, from 23d Sept. 1829 to 21st Dec. 1836, being 7 years and 3 months, the enormous sum of $141,785 06; or at the rate of just $20,000 a year! During the whole period, Mr. Van Ness drew his salary, at the rate of $9,000 a year, with enormous charges for contingencies, though he was recalled on the 1st of Oct. 1835, and though Mr. Barry and Mr. Eaton were both paid, successively, outfits and salaries for the same period of a year and three months after the recall of Van Ness. Notwithstanding the enormous sum he has received ($98,608 31.) Mr. Van Ness still claims a balance due him of $2,100, whilst Mr. Forsyth contends that he is overpaid $26,418 41. It is a swindling business.

HISTORY.—What a gloomy page will be that in which the History of the last four years is recorded! Gen. Jackson boasted, on the 4th of March 1837, that he left us, a "great people, prosperous and happy." Though not altogether true, this was true to some extent, particularly if we compare our condition *then* with our condition *now*. But the seeds of disease had been sown broadcast, and bitter have been the fruits we have since reaped. In what other country was it ever known, that no less than three several suspensions of specie payments took place within four years! One such occurrence is enough for a score of years, but we have been afflicted with three; and each successive effort at extrication has but plunged the struggling victims of the "experiments" deeper in the mire. Why! Why is it that the Banks cannot resume successfully! Because it has pleased the government of the country to throw obstacles in the way. Because the dominant party has been excited by men in high places to wage a fatal war against the prosperity of the country. Because demagogues, under the pretence of desiring a reform of the banking system, but what kind of reform they would not tell, have appealed to the baser passions of ignorant men, and excited them to destruction instead of reform.

How many men who were wealthy on the 4th of March 1837, are bankrupt on the 4th of March 1841! How many families who were living in comfort then, feel the pinch of want now! How many men who were then deemed honest, have become, under the wide spread depravation of morals, self-banished defaulters and peculators! Thousands, thousands! not only in the great marts of commerce, where such things will sometimes happen, but in the villages and neighborhoods of the country. Instead of calculating upon a gain from their labours, men now think themselves fortunate if they can close a year as well off as they began it.

What a gloomy page, we repeat, will be that in which the history of the last four years is recorded!

The Carolinian assails the Inaugural Address in an article superior in ability, but not in fairness, to the usual Editorials of that paper. The principal aim seems to be, to revive the stale slang, already so emphatically rebuked by the People, which represented Gen. Harrison as an abolitionist, as "an infirm, weak old man," under the guardianship of a committee, consisting at present, it the Carolinian is to be believed, of Messrs. Webster and Clay. The learned Editors, having established for themselves so high a character for elegance of style, criticize very severely the style of Gen. Harrison. To them the Inaugural is "unmeaning," and they cannot discover from it "what are to be the particular views of policy which are to govern his Administration." This is unfortunate; but no one will contend that Gen. Harrison was bound to supply the Editors with capacity to understand his very plain declarations of principles.

An attempt is made to raise the ghost of abolitionism, and it is pretended that Gen. Harrison has left his opinions and intentions on this subject in doubt. No candid man can read the three paragraphs which Gen Harrison devoted to this subject, in connection with his remarks on the veto power, and deny that he is as explicit and perfectly sound as any Southern man. That this is admitted by the leading Van Buren papers themselves, is shown by the following extract from the Baltimore Republican, a paper which, with quite as much disposition to carp at the Inaugural, had the sense to see, and candor to acknowledge, that it was sound on that point:—

"A large portion of it consists of mere truisms. His remarks upon the subject of the veto power, is a perfect piece of nonsense, and full of the most palpable contradictions. On the subject of Abolition, he is more explicit, avowing his disapprobation of any attempt on the part of the people of one state to interfere with the institutions and internal concerns of others, and it is the only, or almost the only one respecting which he is so."

After repeating the exploded slanders of the late campaign, that "Gen. Harrison was the candidate of the abolitionists, and placed in office by their votes," the Carolinian pronounces Mr. Granger "a notorious abolitionist." We have heretofore given the proof of the falsity of this charge, and now only notice it for the purpose of stating, that even the Raleigh Standard, bad as its charcter for candor is, was obliged to confess, a week or two ago, that the charge of abolitionism against Mr. Granger "was *not sustained.*"

But perhaps the most artful and unworthy trick of all the Carolinian's labored objections, is the attempt to induce its readers to believe that the Slave States have but one representative in the President's Cabinet. The following is the passage to which we refer, (and something similar appeared in a former notice of the Cabinet.)—

"When we see every member of his Cabinet but one, Mr. Badger, taken from Northern and Western States; when we behold the political power of the Union stealing from the slave States, and at the next census will be in the North and West, the FREE States; when we see these things, &c.

The North and West are here designated as the FREE States; and five of the Cabinet being selected from the Northern and Western States, of course the ignorant are deluded into the belief that these five are from Free States. What is the fact! Gen. Harrison selected three of his Cabinet, Messrs. Badger, Crittenden and Bell, from Slave States, and three, Messrs. Webster, Ewing and Granger, from Free States, (and even one of them, Mr. Ewing, is a *native* of a Slave State.) The Cabinet being thus selected equally from the two grand divisions of the country, what is the relative strength of those divisions? Whilst there are thirteen States in each division, it is well known that the balance of population, and consequently of representation, is immensely in favor of the Free. The South has no reason to complain, therefore, of the Cabinet.

The Standard and Carolinian are at their old tricks of humbug. They are endeavoring to excite the people against the cost of the cornice with which the various rooms of the Capital have been finished off. It seems that twenty-odd thousand yards of such work, with various other decorations befitting such a splendid building, cost upwards of $11,000. Now this may be cheap or dear, for all we know, and the work may have been done under the discretion of Whigs, possibly. But have these economists forgotten what party it was that sanctioned the building of such an extravagant House! If they have, the people have not, forgotten, that the building was commenced under the authority of a Jackson Legislature, and that about four hundred thousand dollars were laid out by that party upon the house before the Whigs came into power. The latter party were then obliged to carry out the original design, to finish the interior in a style to correspond with the building, or the whole would have been a monument of folly, as perhaps some may regard it even now. When these organs inform the people what party was in power when such an extravagant building was sanctioned and paid for, then shall we have faith in their sincerity.

The Washington (N. C.) Whig, we regret to find, has been discontinued, for the present, on account of the failure of many of its subscribers to pay their dues, and of the rapid falling off of subscribers since the late Presidential Election.

This, we doubt not, will be the fate of many newspapers, of both parties, "now that the Election is over." The scarcity of money, and the absence of exciting news, are deemed by many a man as sufficient justification to himself and his family, for dispensing with a newspaper. We think this a great mistake. To say nothing of the gratitude due to the Whig press at least for the faithful and efficient manner in which it fought the late arduous battle of the people against power, we contend that no man can get from any other source, (always excepting his Bible,) so much and so useful information, at the same price, as from a well conducted newspaper.—Without it, what can a man know of the good or ill measures of the government under which he lives! With it, he is a sentinel on the watchtower, as ready to sound the alarm at the first approach of danger, as to cry "all's well," to the faithful soldier of his country. And let us here declare our perfect conviction, founded on actual observation, that the late dominant party would long since have been dismissed from the public confidence, if the people could sooner have been induced to read more generally; and that it would not yet have been hurled from power, if it had not been for the additional circulation, within the last year, of hundreds of thousands of newspapers. Many an honest man, who neglected to read, was satisfied to know that he liked Gen. Jackson for the sake of the good he had done as a soldier, and he was equally well pleased with Mr. Van Buren because he was a favorite of Jackson's. He knew nothing of the evil principles which they had endeavored to engraft on the institutions of the country; nor of the effects of their Administration until he began to feel them in his own property and person, until he saw their blighting effects upon his own and the prosperity of the country. Then he was roused; he resorted to the public prints for the explanation of the evil which had befallen; and no sooner did he permit himself to be informed, than he abandoned those who had well nigh shipwrecked the vessel of state, and enrolled himself under the banner of a new Captain. Let us caution the people to beware how they permit themselves to fall into the same state of indifference or ignorance of public affairs as that from which they have just emerged.

As to the particular case which has led to these reflections, we especially regret that so faithful and efficient an advocate of sound principles as the Washington Whig, should have felt it necessary to suspend. It is the only Whig organ in Mr. Stanly's District, and it behoves the party there to see that it be not allowed to go down.

The Amisted case has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. The captive negroes are directed to be discharged as free men.

Our Banks, &c.—Our Banks have again suspended the payment of their liabilities in Specie. They have been compelled to this course, because their credits with foreign Banks from Philadelphia to this City, have become wholly unavailable for Specie purposes. Hitherto, a Draft on a Virginia or Philadelphia Bank, has answered the same purpose as Specie, and our Banks have thus been strengthened in their ability to meet their responsibilities; but now their Checks on the Virginia and more Northern Banks, being paid in current notes only, they are no longer available as Specie payments.

In reply to the interrogatories of a Subscriber, we state that no loans are made by them, we understand, except for limited sums, and with the understanding, that they are to be paid at maturity—say in 90 days.

The Notes of the Banks of Virginia and South Carolina, generally, are received in deposite.

The Bank of the State sells Drafts on Philadelphia, at one per cent. premium. Neither of our Banks draw on New York or Boston.—*Raleigh Register.*

It is said that when Col. Johnson met his old commander Gen. Harrison, the politician was absorbed in the man, and in the strength of former attachments he threw his arms around Gen. Harrison and wept—That he expressed the hope that all unpleasant remembrances of the late campaign would be forgotten. He said he rejoiced in Gen. Harrison's election, and regretted that his name had not been run on the Harrison ticket.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

The Queen City of the West.—The population of Cincinnati, is stated at 46,382. With its suburban villages and liberties, the population of the Queen City numbers upwards of 50,000—or, as the Chronicle of that city states, just one thousand inhabitants, for each year of its being.

Death in a Ball Room.—At the ball in Portland, on the evening of the 4th of March, one of the company, William Parker, fell to the floor dead just as he had led his partner to the floor.

We have, within the last few days, met with gentlemen from Lincoln County, whose opportunities to know and judgment in such matters, are entitled to the highest respect; and who express their belief that that County will give Col. Barringer a much better support than is commonly expected. Is Green Caldwell the man for Lincoln?—or is he even the favorite of Mecklenburg? Let the Whigs of the District be awake; and particularly let Cabarrus "keep her eye skinned!" and they may ere long, have the satisfaction of hearing the expiring groans of Destructionism in the Congressional eleventh.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Important Disclosures by McLeod.—The Philadelphia Chronicle says: A letter from Lockport, dated the 22d ult., states that several gentlemen of that place have held conversations with McLeod lately, in which he disclosed the particulars of a plot which had been formed in Canada, at the time the Caroline outrage was agreed upon, to set fire to Erie, Buffalo, Cleaveland, Detroit, and other towns on the American lines.

The Post Office Department must have been conducted on the most profligate conditions. Some of the items of expense for 1840 are perfectly startling. For wrapping paper, over $17,000 were expended! To partisans for advertising, more than $38,000! For mail bags, about $40,000! For blanks, nearly $29,000! *Depredations* and mail agents $19,800! Clerk hire $214,798! Miscellaneous, such as they do not choose to name, $49,600! How these locofocos have "feathered their nests!"

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA AMERICAN SENTINEL.

The age of toilsome industry is gone—an evil of sadder import and consequence than the exit of the age of chivalry. Two advertisements were recently published in a newspaper; one for a clerk in a store, the other for an apprentice to learn the blacksmith's trade. The number of applicants in one day for the former place was fifty, for the latter not one; upon which the New York Sun judiciously remarks, what a sad illustration is this of the mischievous effect that has been produced upon the young men of the day by the inflated, ruinous course which the business of the country and the affairs of life generally have taken during late years. The mechanical pursuits of life have got to be regarded pretty much through the whole country, and especially in the Northern Atlantic States, in nearly the same light as labor is looked upon in the Southern slave States; and, with a majority of our young men, want, if not beggary—artifice, if not knavery, is regarded as preferable to the comparative competence which can at all times be procured by honest industry, employed in those laborious occupations which give to the country its wealth, and to society its most useful and brightest ornaments. When a different state of feeling prevails on this subject, then—and not till then—shall we see less of idleness, with its attendants, dissoluteness, poverty, and dishonesty, poisoning the minds of the thousands of youth into whose keeping, ere long, the interests and support of society and of the country will fall.

MARRIED,

On the 11th instant, by Col. John McLeod, Mr. WM. JOHNSTON to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Joel Deming;—all of this county.

At Cameron's Hill, in this County, on Thursday evening, the 11th instant, by the Rev. Evander McNair, P. MUNROE, Esqr. to Miss ISABELLA JANE, daughter of Colin Cameron, Esq.

DIED,

In this county, on the 20th ult., Mr. DANIEL McFADYEN, in the 50th year of his age.

In Wilmington, on the 3d inst., Mrs. ELIZA SCOTT, in the 88th year of her age. She was as well as usual at supper, was taken suddenly ill at 11 o'clock, and died in twenty minutes. Mrs. Scott was the oldest white inhabitant of Wilmington, in the vicinity of which she was born, and had passed in and near the Town the whole of her long life. She was an exemplary member of the Episcopal Church.

In Asheborough, Randolph county, on the 3d inst., Mrs. RACHEL SWAIM, wife of Benjamin Swaim, Esq. Editor of the Southern Citizen.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 11, Steamer Henrietta, with goods for Geo. McNeill, G. B. Atkins, B. Rose, H. L. Myrover, T. S. Lutterloh, C. T. Haigh, J. D. Williams, Daniel Johnson, M. N. Leary, A. Jessup, P. Taylor, J. Huske & Son, J. Martine, B. Robinson, Holmes & Bayne, Boon & Breece, D. Shaw, and J. Baker.

Also, on Friday last, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boat Seawell in tow, with goods for James Dodd, Jno. Huske & Son, Elijah Fuller, C. T. Haigh, S. W. Tillinghast, D. O'Hanlon, Rockfish Company, E. J. Hale, Wm. McIntyre, John Brown, A. G. Kelly, and Waddill & Co., of this place; and for J. & W. Murphy, and Salisbury Manufacturing Company, of the interior.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

March 4.—Brig Lelia from New York; Schr. Elizabeth from do. 5.—Br. Brigs Haidee from Turk's Island, Peruvian from Demarara, Dove from Barbadoes; Schrs. Arcot from New York, Corinthian from ditto. 6.—Schr. A. F. Thorn from New York. 8.—Brig Monhegan from Porto Rico; Schrs. Boston from Guadaloupe, Undine from Havana, Phœbe & Margaret from Charleston. 9.—Schr. Oregon from Charleston.

DEPARTURES.

March 4.—Brig Fox for Guadaloupe; Schr. Eliza Jane for Berbice. 5.—Brig North America for Cuba, Br. Brig Unity for Barbadoes. 6.—Brigs Vesper for New York, Grandee for ditto. 9.—Brigs Ada Eliza for Philadelphia, Llewellyn for Guadaloupe, Cornelia for Boston; Schr. Majestic for Porto Rico.

Memorandu.—Schr. Olive, from N. York, bound to Wilmington, went ashore at New Inlet Bar on the 7th.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—MARCH 17.

Brandy, peach,	45 a 50	Lime,	$2½ a $2½
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Lead, bar,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	7 a 8	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	25 a 26	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	25 a 30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	85 a 90
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Cotton,	7 a 10	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 26	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 12
Corn.	40 a 50	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	75
Flour, new	$5 a $6	Sack,	$1 90 a $2½
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Tallow,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	$1 a 1 10	Tin, box,	$14
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	3½ a 5½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80 a 90
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Lard,	8 a 9	Wool,	15 a 20

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 11.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 50; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed, 25 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 9 00 a 12 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 52, Salt, coarse, 27 a 40, Rice 3 00 a 3 25.

CHERAW MARKET—March 10.

Bacon 8 a 9; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 8 a 11½; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 5 00 a 5 25; Feathers 40 a 45; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

HAY MOUNT

HIGH SCHOOL.

ON TUESDAY, the 23d instant, the Subscriber will commence the third term in his SCHOOL. To those friends who have patronised his School, he tenders his grateful acknowledgments. Believing that the health, convenience, and comfort of his pupils, as well as his own, will be promoted by the change, he proposes opening the next term on Hay Mount. For this purpose, he has taken the building formerly occupied as an Academy, which has been put under suitable repair. Ample ice adjacent to the building is open for the recreation of the pupils. There is also an excellent spring of water near the premises; and while the establishment is sufficiently near the public ways, it is yet so retired that the pupils in their recreations will not be annoyed, nor be an annoyance to others. As the subscriber intends devoting his undivided attention to the School, he hopes he may be able to give satisfaction to his patrons. All those studies which are connected with the preparation of young men for College, will receive particular attention. The higher branches of study, connected with preparation for business, will also be attended to. Should encouragement be given sufficient to warrant the expense, the buildings will be enlarged in Autumn, and every arrangement will be made to place the School on a permanent foundation, and give it such a character as the condition of the surrounding community may demand. No reasonable pains, or expense, shall be spared to establish and maintain a High School of the first order, where a thorough education may be obtained, should the patronage afforded seem to indicate a disposition to sustain the effort. Competent assistance will be provided;—also suitable apparatus for illustrating principles by experiment. As soon as proper arrangements can be made, a department adapted to the preparation of Teachers for the Common Schools about to be established, will be opened.

SIMEON COLTON.

March 16, 1841. 41-2w.

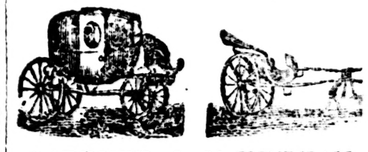
ENTERTAINMENT.

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, March 13, 1841. 41tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

6 Carriages,
7 Barouches,
5 four-wheel Buggies, very light.
3 Buggy Gigs, ditto.
5 Sulkeys, ditto.
6 Spring Wagons, and
4 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 12, 1841.

BRILLIANT SCHEME!

$60,000!!!

$30,000!! $15,000!

AND SIXTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS, MAKING MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.

UNION LOTTERY,

CLASS No. TWO, FOR 1841.

To be drawn at ALEXANDRIA, D. C., on Saturday, April 17th, 1841.

D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

Grand Prizes.

1 Prize of $60,000
1 Prize of 30,000
1 Prize of 15,000
1 Prize of 10,000
1 Prize of 8,000
1 Prize of 7,000
1 Prize of 6,000
1 Prize of 5,000
1 Prize of 4,000
1 Prize of 2,500
1 Prize of 2,311
4 Prizes of 2,000
5 Prizes of 1,750
10 Prizes of 1,500
10 Prizes of 1,250
50 Prizes of 1,000

50 of 500, 50 of 400, 100 of 300, 100 of 250, 170 of 200, 124 of 150, 124 of 100, &c.

16 Drawn Numbers out of 78.

TICKETS $20,—HALVES $10.—QUARTERS $5,—EIGHTHS $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $260 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half ditto 130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter ditto 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Eighth ditto 32 50

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages, in the above Brilliant Scheme, will be promptly attended to, and as soon as the drawing is over, an account of it will be forwarded to all who order from us. Address

D. S. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*

[40-3wpd] Washington City, D. C.

POETRY.

FROM THE IRISH FRIEND.

THE LAW OF LOVE.

Pour fourth the oil—pour boldly forth;
It will not fail *until*
Thou fullest vessels to provide
Which it may largely fill.

But soon as such are found no more,
Tho' flowing broad and free,
Till then, and more will from on high,
It straightway stanched will be.

Dig channels for the streams of love,
Where they may broadly run;
For Love has ever-flowing streams
To fill them every one.

But, if at any time, thou cease
Such channels to provide,
The very founts of Love for thee
Will soon be parched and dried.

For *we must share* if we would keep
That good thing from above—
Ceasing to give, we cease to have;
Such is THE LAW OF LOVE.

Fortifications in New York Harbor.—The Courier gives the following statement of the present condition of the fortifications in our harbor:

Fort Hamilton—Not a single gun mounted—not a man within its walls—its ramparts crumbling—its doors hanging loose from their hinges, and the elements entrusted, apparently, solely with its guardianship.

Fort Lafayette—its guns mounted, (some of them) but its interior in a state of decay.

The Battery on Staten Island, at the Signal Poles, demolished—the guns piled like loads of wood, consuming in their own rust.

Fort Tompkins—condemned—filled with earth and filth, not a gun near it.

The Water Battery—In a ruinous condition, and we believe without guns.

Governor's Island—Castle Williams very generally considered good for nothing, and Fort Columbus its only effective battery.

Bedloe's and Gibb's Island—with power of very limited extent.

Great Fire at Mayaguez.—Capt. Hatch, of the brig Wallace, at New York from Mayaguez, reports that on the 30th January, the entire town, consisting of about 600 buildings, was consumed. It commenced at 9 A. M., and the inhabitants being destitute of any means to check the progress of the flames, they raged with unabated fury until every house was destroyed.

The Americans belonging to the vessels in port rendered very efficient service in saving what little property was not destroyed; indeed nearly all that was saved was through their exertions, the attempts of the inhabitants being rendered futile by their extreme confusion. The loss is estimated at between three and four millions.

The Norfolk Beacon learns by an arrival there from Mayaguez, P. R., that from 6,000 to 7,000 persons were rendered houseless and homeless, and exposed to suffering and privation, by the late destructive fire at that place. A church, a prison, and one or two houses were standing, as beacons to point where the city of Mayaguez once stood. The total loss was estimated at about $4,000,000.

An Office of Honor, not of Profit.—In a recent debate in the Legislature of Illinois on the propriety of reducing the salaries of certain officers, Mr. Henderson said that "the Circuit Judges were so poorly paid they were compelled when on the circuit to swap horses and gamble in order to support their families."

The late Elephant.—Mr. Canning and another gentleman were looking at a picture of the Deluge; the ark was in the middle distance; in the foreground, or foreseen, an elephant was seen struggling with his fate. "I wonder," said the gentleman, "that the elephant did not secure an inside place in the ark." "He was too late," replied Canning, "he was detained *packing up his trunk*."

Cotton Factory in New Orleans.—Mr. Benjamin Whitney has put a cotton factory in operation at New Orleans which employs 26 men and turns out 100 yards of four-quarter negro cloth per day.

Cowhiding in Broadway.—An exquisite of the first water, received a severe cowhiding yesterday and was compelled to take refuge in the American Hotel. The cowhider was a short and slender person, the cowhidee tall and stout, and it afforded no little amusement to see him flying before his pigmy adversary.

The cowhidee it seems is a "gallant gay Lothario," known as the "Lady Killer," who is in the habit of making every lady he chances to meet, the object of his attentions *pour de temp*. He chanced, however, to select the sister of the cowhider, who being informed of the insult, took the opportunity of resenting it in the way described. As it was witnessed by the Astor steps loungers, it may perhaps have some effect in correcting their conduct, of which we have heard repeated complaints.—*N. Y. Express.*

The following epigram by a Scotch poet; cuts close, and dispels all mystery as to the why and wherefore of the question in hand:

Nature, impartial in her ends,
When she made man the strongest,
In justice then, to raise amends,
Made *woman's tongue the longest!*

Just in Time.—The St. Louis New Era says "the Legislature of Missouri adjourned just in time; for *it is literally true* that there was not money enough in the treasury to have paid the members for a *single day longer*.

Consolation.—A couple of loafers were standing upon a wharf on South Main street, last Monday, "I say Jim," said one, "there's a new license law goes into operation to-day—no more liquor, for love nor money"—"Well, I've got one consolation," was the reply, "I got drunk enough last night to hold on a week at least."

Providence Journal.

A German Jew died recently in England at an advanced age, leaving the enormous fortune of £2,500,000, being, perhaps, the largest sum possessed by any single private individual in modern times.

NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets, being the 112th and 113th vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin, 2 vols. Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir! a new Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be greatest! a Tale, by Mary Howitt. Chitty's Blackstone, new Edition. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

February 23.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Received per Steam Boats,

55 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Cuba ditto,
35 hhds. MOLASSES,
20 tierces and bbls. ditto.

—In transit—

15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR. For sale by

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

Beal's Hair Restorative

A CONSIGNMENT of this article is just received at the Fayetteville Book Store. It is said to "effect A COMPLETE RESTORATION OF THE HAIR upon the heads of those who have lost the same and have thereby become bare, or partially so." Certificates to that effect accompany the article. Price, in Jars $3, in Bottles $1.

January 26.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Hamilton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13 *f*

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

Just Received per Steamer Cotton Plant,

10 BARRELS GIN.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1841. 24tf

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 13tf

VALUABLE NEGROES.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, all those Negroes which belonged to the Estate of the late Peter J. Mallett, and to the late concern of C. & P. Mallett.

C. P. MALLETT.

Dec. 1, 1840. 26tf

FOR SALE.

20 BBLS. MOLASSES.
500 bushels Oats,
10 casks ground Plaster,
Red Clover Seed.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1841. 36 tf.

Dain's Letters—Reduced price.

LETTERS AND MEDITATIONS on Religious and other subjects, by Wm. T. Dain, at 50 cts. For sale by E. J. HALE.

February 15, 1841.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY on the 24th of January, 1841, a Negro Boy named GEORGE. He is a Black fellow, about five feet eight inches high, 17 years of age, straight built, small feet and hands, smiles when spoken to. Among his clothes were a blue cotton frock coat and black fur hat. The above reward will be paid for his delivery, or confinement in any jail so that I may get him again, or a reasonable reward for any information that may lead to his recovery.

A reward of $100 will be paid for proof sufficient to convict of his being harbored or assisted away.

It is thought that George is lurking about Fayetteville or Wilmington.

ARCHD. McEACHERN.

Randolph P. O., Robeson county, N. C., 27th *February* 12, 1841.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2, Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Tooke's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Physiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Feby 1.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NOTICE.

THE late Firm of Nott & Starr being dissolved by the death of Mr. William Nott, of said firm, Notice is hereby given by the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner, to all persons having claims against the said firm, to present them for payment; and to all persons indebted to them, whose notes and accounts are due, that immediate payment is required, as the business of the firm must now be closed according to Law.

JOHN D. STARR,
Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1840. 28 tf

FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap.)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.
Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

LOOK HERE!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of the following articles, viz:—

Thomastown Lime and Calcined Plaster Paris for Plastering,
Roman Cement and Water Lime for building Cisterns water tight,
Nova Scotia rotten Plaster Paris for manuring Land,
Brick, Laths, Hair, and Nails for Lathing,
All of which can be bought low by calling on me 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Cornicing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I will expect the money for my services in all cases, for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her. J. E. P.

November 2, 1840. 22tf

IMPORTED FLATTERER

WILL make the ensuing Season in Fayetteville, under the management of the subscriber.

TERMS.

Fifty Dollars the Season, to commence 1st of March, and end 10th of July, 1841. Breeders who have patronised him two Seasons, will be allowed a deduction of twenty per cent., and of ten per cent. for one Season. A deduction of twenty per cent. will also be made to classes of six mares. Mares failing to Flatterer in the Spring, will be permitted to attend him in the Fall, (if desired) gratis—or in the following Spring for half price.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Mulsy, (sire of imp. Leviathan, &c.) his dam, Clare, by Marmion—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyorna by Snap—Miss Belsen by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowe's Byerly Turk mare, the dam of the two true Blues, &c. &c.

Extended Pedigree and other particulars in handbills.

Mares from a distance will have good pasturage gratis, and be well fed for thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to avoid, but no liability will be assumed for, accidents.

JOHN BLACK.

Fayetteville, February 2, 1841. 36 tf.

FEMALE SCHOOL, FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.

Miss Mallett has succeeded in engaging the services of Mrs. Ashe, whose qualifications and experience as a Music teacher are well known.

The year will commence the 15th of October and close the 15th of August.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE

Elementary Department,	$8	per Session.
Second Class,	12	" "
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Fancy work,	3	" "
Use of Piano for practising,	2	" "

September 16, 1840. 98tf

Moffat's Vegetable LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslins-de-Laine, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, Black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cuttlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the Latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

For Sale.

5 BALES heavy unbleached Shirting, suitable for Negroes.
50 Casks Lime.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

Oct. 6, 1840. 18-*tf.*

Daily Mail to Warsaw.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 93tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH TUTLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1tf

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 8, 1839. 36tf

☞ PRESS FOR SALE. ☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel,*
Courtland street.

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

Children's Toy Books,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

HAVING declined further supervision of the Female Seminary, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer, as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aided in each department by competent, efficient Female Teachers—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department, or Second Class,	$8 00	per Session.
First Class,	16 00	"
French Language,	10 00	"
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	"
Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 00	"
Music on Guitar,	25 00	"
Use of Piano,	3 00	"
Incidentals,	50	"

G. SPENCER.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom:

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood*. It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions*, which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes*. It is made use of on *all plantations*, and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Fetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the cracked hocks and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chappings, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial*, for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 90-1Y

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution*, bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often mortally injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus*. As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine*.—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach*.

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

16] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Pulmonic and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds,

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and carries off morbid and pernicious secretions. In chronic affections and consumptive complaints of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes easy and mild expectoration, removes pain in the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those pain-racking symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor that wasting disorder, the consumption, in its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hay street, and at the Store of James H. Hay.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time past been in the practice of preparing vegetable powders and sirups for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under these and similar complaints, and who have acquired a high reputation, and are recommended by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the use of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is deserving. Indeed, while its operation is mild and safe, it is highly commended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and I am confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of the Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a copy of the Statute and Common Law, all the necessary FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public. Agents knowledge of their virtues has been gathered in families and many others, have established the fact that obstructions of the Liver, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of those complaints with which we are afflicted, such as Dyspepsia, Headache, Heart-burn, torpid liver, and irregular state of the Bowels. These neglected, eventually destroy the stronger constitutions, and cannot be counteracted by any but those that are truly effective. Removing the cause, and giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are the great benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with the directions accompanying each box. They are used by him as the composition of an experienced physician who has successfully studied and treated the complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Agent.*

Fay. ville, Feb. 4, 1840.

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McCleary, of the Cheraw Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have been in the habit of using "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for the purposes for which they are used, that I have ever known. I have also on numerous occasions frequently administered them to others, in no instance without a sensible and speedy relief. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McCLEARY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

Are daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that ever were known in consequence of which they have now become a standing mark against which the arrows of the shafts of hopeless envy and calumny are levelled without distinction of town and country are aimed filled with the poison and pestilence of secret villainy. In consequence of their wonderful powers and unparalleled success in every variation. They are the most preparation noted in their action, their operations and curative effects in their cures.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Scrofulous, may be justly considered a *Universal Remedy*, they are peculiarly beneficial in the following symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor that wasting disorder, the consumption, in its natural operation, so surely destroys.

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ALEX'R B. McCLEARY.

AGUE AND FEVER

And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of the celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics, which class of Medicines a very great variety of which have been recommended to the Public—all of which had their advocates, and that which has from time to time the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark in its preparations, particularly that of Quinine. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when it does produce a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the head, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a sick headache; and when it effects a cure it is only momentary. It was the hope of avoiding these and other things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed even us. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or anything *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant, and indeed it will be found the most delicate and effectual medicine known in those cases of Disorder of the Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.